THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1838.

The drought still continues in this quarter, and as far as we can learn extends over at least three-fifths of the states of the union, and it is but fair to infer that wherever it reaches, the crops of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips and other roots, will be short. Such being the state of things we hope we will be excused for offering a few words of advice to our agricultural brethren. It will be obvious to all who will reflect upon the subject, that, although the crops of artificial grasses were good, owing to the deficiency in the yields of the products we have named, cattle feed must in the course of the approaching winter and spring be comparatively scarce in several of the states. Under such circumstances, it becomes important that whatever can be converted into provender, should be husbanded for that purpose. In England, in years of scarcity, many weeds which we look upon in the light of pests are cut down and made to contribute towards the support of the tenants of the barn-yard, and indeed, we have known some provident farmers in this country equally attentive to the comfort of their stock. The weed known as *Rag-weed*, which almost invariably springs up in the stubble-fields, if cut when in seed before it gets too tough, and cured properly, makes a food which is very readily eaten by cattle. The way to cure it is this. After it is cut down and remained long enough to become a little wilted, it should be thrown into small cocks, which should be turned and shaken out for two or three days in succession, when, if the weather be dry it may be packed away for winter use. In packing it, a peck and a half of salt to the ton should be strewed between the layers. When cured in this way, we speak practically when we say, that it makes a hay that is by no means unacceptable to cattle, and that although it is not as nutricious as timothy, clover, herds, orchard, or some other of the artificial varieties introduced into the hay culture, it answers an excellent purpose in appeasing hunger and keeping stock fed on it in good heart, and is worth the expense and trouble of cutting and curing at any time, and especially so in seasons of scanty supply. Besides the benefit which the cattle would derive, any fields of *young* clover from which the rag-weed might be taken would be much benefitted in the degree of exemption from weeds thereby ensured to its growth the ensuing season, and the value of the hay greatly enhanced.

We witnessed on Thursday last, the weighing of three of Mr. Beltzhoover's Durhams in the western hay-scales, and shall give a particular account of their respective weights next week. One of them, a yearling bull, was bought by a gentleman of Western Virginia, where we hope he will do much good.

Turnips—From present appearances but few turnips will be made this season. What with the grass-hoppers, turnip flea and drought, they have either been cut off immediately on coming up, or the seed has perished in the ground, there not being moisture enough in the earth to excite germination.

The article on the subject of analyzing lime, and the application of it to various soils is full of interest to the ingenious agriculturist.

Grasshoppers—By the bye, this we think might emphatically be called the grass-hopper year, for beyond all comparison they are more numerous than we ever recollect to have seen them, and as destructive to vegetation as they are numerous—Corn, clover, turnips, cabbages, beets, and indeed every thing of a vegetable nature are indiscriminately subject to their attacks.

Preservation of Apples—The Massillon, Ohio, Gazette, of August 25th, contains the following paragraph, which we insert with the hope that our friend of the Gazette will procure from Mr. Earl a statement of his method of preserving apples.

APPLES—Mr. Gilbertharpe Earl, jr. treated us yesterday with a present as novel as it was interesting. It was a basket of magnificent apples—one half of last year's growth, and the other half of this. The yearlings were of that variety which in Pennsylvania were wont to be called *leather coats*. They are in a state of excellent preservation, and bid fair, if they escape the mouths of our youngsters, to last till next Christmas. The young apples, of the present generation, that accompanied them, are green, and remind us, by their flavor, of that early variety which, in our boyish days we were taught to call *codlings*. Mr. Earl has our most sincere thanks for this rich donation from the treasury of Pomona—may he never lack an apple to cheer him while he lives.

SOWING WHEAT.—The following communication, on the subject of sowing wheat, after the manner it details, is from the pen of an enterprising agriculturist of our country, and merits attention. If such abundant multiplication of the stocks and grain follow from giving more space in the planting, and the experiment detailed should be sustained by others, made under fair opportunities for testing the result, it must prove highly valuable to the farmers, both as to the saving of seed and the great increase of its production:

To the Editor of the Winchester Virginian.

Sir: Having read of a new mode of raising wheat in England, by dropping and covering two grains in small holes about one inch and a half deep and four inches apart—in this way I planted one hundred grains last fall, and found this harvest that every two grains had produced from 20 to 50 stalks. I rubbed out one bunch of thirty stalks, and found to my astonishment nine hundred grains of fine plump wheat, of that species called mountain sprout. In this way I do believe that one bushel may be made to produce five hundred.

A FARMER.

The *Agricultural Surveyor*, Mr. Colman, is now in Berkshire, finishing the Survey in that County which was begun the last fall. He will visit the old county of Hampshire this autumn. Farmers can do much to aid him in the discharge of his arduous and responsible duties, by frankness of reply and readiness to communicate in their intercourse with him. He goes familiarly among them to be instructed as well as to communicate something from his own inexhaustible fund of agricultural knowledge. "I know enough now about Farming," said rather a dogmatical agricultural friend to the Surveyor, "I don't want to be instructed." "Just the man I want to find," said he. "I want the benefit of your experience and observations to lay before our brother farmers for their instruction." Upon that our friend relaxed the muscles of his face and communicated much which was valuable to the Surveyor. We'll be bound to say, before they parted, that, although the Farmer knew *so much*, he began to perceive he could learn *something more!* The survey is invaluable to Massachusetts. It is based upon facts, and those facts are obtained with great caution, by a never-tiring observer. The results are

so surprising, that captious people are incredulous about some of the statements, but that incredulity dissipates before the light of truth, which Mr. Colman is ever ready to lay before them.—*Northampton Courier.*

From the Yankee Farmer.

DRAINING AND IRRIGATION.

The time is not far distant when much of our lowest lands now waste, the swamp, bogs, marshes, and miry places overflowed with water, will be reclaimed, and converted into the richest and most productive soils under cultivation. In some of the longest settled sections of the country, farmers are beginning to cultivate such lands, and find their profit in so doing. In the first settlement of the country, the elevated or high lands are first cleared. The soil being rendered fertile by the accumulation for ages of vegetable matter, the clearing and draining the low lands is generally postponed until the enhanced value of land, and the wants of an increasing population make it the farmer's interest to convert the dismal swamps into verdant fields. The next step, after clearing, is draining off the redundant waters.—This is often found to be more formidable in anticipation than in practice. By the aid of a water level, to determine the place of the greatest descent, an outlet may generally be made without great labour and expense. A considerable portion of many farms lies useless by being overflowed or too wet. We frequently perceive portions covered with various kinds of low bushes unfit for fuel. In the course of time the vegetable matter has been washed from the higher lands and hills, and deposited in the bogs, swamps and vallies below. This matter, in its decomposed state, constitutes the unctuous black loam or mud, mixed, more or less, with clay or sand. As it supplies the food, which plants require, these low lands, when reclaimed, are the richest parts of a farm. The potatoe flourishes best in such soils, when drained; and experience will probably prove that corn, wheat and various other kinds of vegetables may also be grown in low loamy soils to very great advantage. But draining would be profitable if for no other purpose than to enable the farmer to obtain a plentiful supply of mud to make the compost manure, in order to restore the fertility of his lands which have become exhausted by long cropping or otherwise. The small brooks and water-courses, often originating from living springs in the high parts of farms, overflow and render waste much land below, which otherwise would be valuable, and in their natural descent empty into the bogs, swamps, &c.

Our present purpose is to invite the attention of farmers to the subject of turning such water courses, in order to prevent the injury to the lands thus overflowed, and also to conduct the springs or brooks where they may do great benefit. What proportion of farms have the privilege of such springs we are unable to say; but farmers who have within their bounds may derive very great advantages from turning them. This may be done oftentimes with little labour and expense. A single furrow, made with the plough, beginning at the fountain head of a spring and continuing the furrow in a line nearly up to the water level of the fountain, will sometimes be sufficient to carry a spring along by the side of a hill or swell to a considerable distance. Our practice has been to cut two furrows with the plough, clearing out the second with the hoe and spade; and we have met with good success in turning several springs, with little labour. We have thus caused boggy and miry places to become sufficiently dry for pasture or cultivation, and conducted the springs where they may be used for irrigation, and for watering the cattle at the barn-yard. Several hills of rising grounds intervening between the fountain and the yard, instead of cutting deep channels through in a straight line, the furrow was cut round the hills, in a serpentine course. Suppose, for instance, that the fountain head of a spring has an elevation of one foot above a distant cultivated field, and that a straight line between the fountain and the field would strike several hills or elevations higher than the fountain, lying between the fountain and the field to which the water is to be conducted—in such case, instead of cutting a passage through the hills or swells, it is only necessary to run the ditch round the same in a serpentine course, keeping the whole line of the ditch very nearly up to a water level with the fountain head of the spring. Although this is as simple as it is evident, it is not always thought of. In past times, our *wise* road-makers would cut the roads over the *tops* of hills, although the distance round the *base* would be the same.

Where water cannot be conducted, by its natural descent, in a ditch easily made, it may be conveyed by pipes, and carried over swells of land higher than the fountain head, provided the termination of the pipe, where it discharges, be lower than the fountain head. It is no mystery to make water "run up hill" by this method. Upon the same principle, liquids are drawn from a hogshead by using a siphon. It is believed that should farmers turn their attention to their springs with a view to irrigation, they would derive great benefits. How many can be found, which with half a day's labour, can be turned from their natural courses into artificial channels, from which outlets may be made to moisten our mowing and cultivated fields in the dry season of the year?

Great attention is paid to the important subject of irrigation in England, although here it seems to be generally wholly neglected. There where water cannot be obtained at small expense, immense sums are expended. The fertilizing qualities of water in aid of vegetation, we need not attempt to explain. The fact that the farmer can get no products without it is sufficient for us to know. No one can doubt that our mowing fields would produce more abundantly by occasionally being moistened by artificial streams, or water-courses. Wherever the water course has the smallest elevation above the pastures or field, the latter may easily be moistened or overflowed, as occasion may require.

To make observations, and ascertain the points to which springs may be conducted, a water-level may generally be necessary. Instead of paying from five to ten dollars for such an instrument, any farmer may in a few minutes make one sufficiently correct for ordinary purposes. Take a narrow straight board, 3 or 4 feet long—plane down the centre a little to prevent the water running off at the sides—bore an augur hole at each end so as to admit two short sticks, the other ends to be stuck into the ground—then pour water into the centre of the board until part of it runs off equally at each end—and take sight upon the water's surface. As water ever preserves its uniform level, other methods may easily be adopted to take water-levels with sufficient accuracy.

We have seen but few publications in our agricultural papers upon the subject of irrigation—and our hasty suggestions are not derived from scientifick sources, but simply from common observation. They are simple enough certainly, and perhaps too much so for publication. But there are many simple facts pertaining to our farms which almost strike our sense without making any impression. A brook has been running during our lives in its natural course. The idea perhaps never occurs to us that by diverting its course we may increase the vegetable growth.—Sometimes we perceive in our portions and cultivated fields a spongy spot, covered with green, from which a little water oozes, perhaps out of a bed of clay. It seldom occurs to us that by digging down we may open a never failing spring. Two springs thus situated we accidently discovered. Since removing several tons of clay and sand which obstructed the passage, there has been a copious effusion of the purest water. It is believed that by a little attention and observation many farmers may discover and open springs of great value.

We have merely glanced at the subject of irrigation. It requires the light of science to present it to us in its important points of view. Such light we may hope to receive through the medium of our agricultural papers.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, June 26, 1838.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

System is as important in farming as any other business; without it, confusion, disorder, and loss, will be the inevitable result. Fifty years ago there was no regular, rational, systematic rotation of farming pursued in what are now called the best cultivated districts of Pennsylvania. The consequence was a regular and constant deterioration of the soil, producing less and less annually, till starvation and want seemed to be inevitable, in many sections of country, that are now in a very high state of cultivation. The introduction of red clover and plaster of paris, with a rotation of crops, gave rise to the astonishing improvements which have taken place within forty or fifty years. The soil gradually became enriched and regenerated under the improved system, and its increased products enabled its owners still further to add to its fertility; and how far this plan of progressive improvement is capable of being carried, has never yet, that I have ascertained, been determined; but many of us have lived to see farms that yielded a very scanty support to a single family, under the old way of cultivation, now not only support in affluence three, four, or five families, but furnish the means of enriching them all, by the adoption of the modern improvements in agriculture. Recently meeting with an intelligent farmer from the lower part of Delaware State, and falling into conversation with him on the subject of a proper rotation of crops, I was not

a little surprised to find that the system, which with us has enriched both the soil and its proprietor, should not have found its way into that part of our common country; but that the old plan of impoverishing the land and diminishing the resources of its owner should still, at so short a distance from us, be pursued to a very ruinous extent. At the particular request of my friend, who informed me that you had many subscribers in his vicinity, I consented to furnish for your Cabinet a statement of the rotation of crops, which is genarally adopted by the best and most successful farmers in the best cultivated parts of eastern Pennsylvania.

After a grass or clover field has been mowed one year, and the next succeeding year been used for pasture, it is broken up or ploughed, either late in the following spring, and planted with Indian corn, which is cut off in the fall and the field ploughed as before, either in the fall or following spring, and sowed with oats or barley; and immediately after the harvesting of the oats or barley the ground is ploughed, manured, and sowed with wheat.

Grasss seed should be sowed on the wheat early in the spring, and if timothy is intended to accompany the clover it had better be sowed in the fall, and the clover, orchard grass, or herd grass seed sowed early in the spring; and be sure not to be too sparing of the grass seed, for much loss is often sustained by not putting it on thick enough, particularly as the clover in some soils is often injured by the winter frosts, and then it is important to have plenty of timothy, orchard grass, or herd grass roots, to supply its place.

The spring following the wheat crop, plaster of paris should be applied, say one bushel to the acre; most of our best farmers consider this to produce as great an effect as any larger quantity. This season cut the grass or hay, and the next succeeding season pasture the grass, and in the autumn it may be again ploughed for corn the following season, and proceed with the same round of crops again in the same order; but if the farm should contain a sufficient number of fields, and the grass be well set, it may be pastured a second year before it is broken up for corn. The first is a five year rotation, the latter six.

The best time for applying lime or marl in this rotation of crops, is believed to be in the fall, after the wheat crop, applied as a top dressing on the young grass clover. In this mode of application its effects are very conspicuous in the increased quantity of grass the first season, and when the sward is broken up for corn, the effect of the lime or marl on that crop, will be much greater than if they were applied to it the same season.

AGRICOLA.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN FRANCE.

BY COLONEL LE COUTEUR.

It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, well wooded and watered, but cultivated by the Breton farmers, just as their fathers tilled it two hundred years since. The college, or experimental farm, appears like a garden in a smiling wilderness, so far as culture goes. I rose at four in the morning, in order to witness the whole course of labor in this interesting institution.

There were from eighty to ninety students, under the superintendence and direction of a director, a professor of agriculture and agricultural chemistry, a veterinary surgeon, and an agricultural implement maker. At half-past four they took a slight repast, and as the clock struck five all were employed; some in harnessing the horses and oxen, others in carting out and properly disposing the implements in the field, others set to hoeing, others weeding, some ploughing, some hay making; in a word, all the various labors of the season.

The school is divided into working parties of ten; at the head of each is a steady young man of experience, called the "decurion," who directs the work of his party. In all difficult operations, a regular farming laborer is at hand to perform them; but such is the ardor and perseverance of the youths, that they rarely allow any difficulty to arrest their progress. The duty of one "decury," or ten, is to dress, litter, and feed the cattle, with as much regularity as a cavalry corps dress their horses, also to keep the farm yard in order. Thus all, in turn, are made acquainted with every thing connected with a farm, whether in regard to horses, oxen, cows, pigs, or manures. These laat are made and husbanded with the greatest care, the mixions being formed of sweepings, leaves, and weeds that had not seeded, in alternate layers with stable manure.

The drainings of the stables and straw yard run into a tank, to be pumped out when required as liquid manure, which is the best, most portable, but least known in this country.

The learned professor, M. Donku, who is an admirable practical farmer, as polite and communicative as he is learned, complained that he had not a sufficient quantity of manure. I urged him to burn the underwood and decaying timber of the large adjacent forests, through which wide roads were cut, which would enable him to obtain an inexhaustible supply of ashes, the best of all manures, either for turnips or wheat; the cartage of ashes being easy, and the quantity required to dress the land not being great; in which he entirely coincided.

At nine all came into their studies, when they write remarks on the various operations of the morning. From eleven to twelve is the breakfast hour. From twelve to three is the time for recreation and study, which embraces for the first class questions of the following nature: "H's farm of six hundred acres, one-eighth of which is always to be in beet-root, is to be divided into the most eligible rotation of crops; show the most profitable course, and describe the nature and the chemical properties of the soil in each field, the proper manures to be applied to them, the quantity of seed required for the crop, its culture by previous ploughings, by after hoeing or weeding, and the cost and labor, and the probable return!"

The plans of farming given by some of the youths would have done credit to an experienced farmer, and demonstrated clearly that, though theory alone in farming is an absurdity, the combination of the practice with scientific acquirements, will soon operate great melioration in the agricultural world. From three till seven they prosecute their labor in the fields, being 8 hours work in the day. They then come in for dinner. At eight the director receives the report from every decurion, of the day's work of his party of ten. He then orders the work for the ensuing day, giving a concise lecture on the subject when necessary to the culture of any unusual crop. A library of agricultural works is open to the students till bedtime, quarter past nine. * * * The crop that appeared to me to be most carefully cultivated, was beet-root in drills, which produced per acre about 750 pounds of sugar, selling at 10 pence per pound as fast as it could be manufactured.—*Cultivator.*

ON IMPROVEMENT OF WET MEADOWS.

[From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.]

The Committee on Improving Wet Meadow and Swamp Lands, consisting of N. W. Hazen, Asa T. Newhall, and Amos Shelden.

Have received upon the subject referred to them, the two communications which are annexed. These sufficiently attest the facility with which such improvements may be made, and the rich benefits which those may expect who undertake to prosecute them judiciously. The committee understood Mr. Dalrymple to state that the average cost of his meadow land, which is that spoken of in his statement, including the price which he paid for it, and all expenses of cultivation for the first crop, would not exceed $25 00 per acre, and it appears, from the interesting narrative which he has furnished, that he obtained for the produce of a single acre in one year, the sum of $100,50.

It is striking to reflect how many thousands have emigrated to the wilds of the West, leaving behind them New England, with all its social advantages, and thousands of *prairies* just like this discovered by Mr. Dalrymple, in the very centre nearly of the populous town of Lynn,—in pursuit of lands that will afford a profitable cultivation: quitting the homes and graves of their fathers with an indifference, which would sometimes seem to indicate that the cold calculations of interest had impaired the force of some of the better feelings of our natures, in pursuit of a cheaper and more fertile soil, which the same enterprise, better directed, would have taught them to find in the "Wet Meadows and Swamp Lands" of their own native farms. Add to the productiveness of Mr. Dalrymple's meadow the value which the high privileges of New England confer upon all the land situate within her borders, and he may safely challenge Illinois, and even the banks of the Red River, for an instance of cultivation equally profitable.

The example afforded by the experiment of Mr. French, is scarcely less valuable to be presented to the farming interest, than that of Mr. Dalrymple. It is upon a smaller scale, and such as a majority of the farms in the county probably afforded an opportunity for cultivation. And Mr. French further informs us, the necessary labor was done at intervals afforded by the other business of the arm.

It would not be easy, by any commentary, to add to the impressions which the statements of Messrs. Dalrymple and French cannot fail to make. Committee submit them without further remark.* They award the highest premium of twenty dollars to Orin Dalrymple, and the next of ten dollars to Moses French.

N. W. HAZEN, for the Committee.

December, 1837.

[*They are omitted in this publication.]

From the Cultivator.

MODE OF ANALYZING LIME,

AND INTERESTING FACTS IN RELATION TO ITS APPLICATION.

"In eastern Pennsylvania, lime is the great source of improvement; and of this we have all the different varieties, I suppose, that can be named. We want some plain simple rule, by which any farmer may analyze lime, and be able to judge which of the different kinds is most useful to agriculture. We have a primitive and secondary limestone, also that which contains large quantities of magnesia, which we find very injurious to vegetation, and which I should like to detect before using it. Send us rules, in the Cultivator, to try lime, and you will oblige yours, &c.

"BENJ. F. BADOLET.

"Pugstown, Chester county, May 25."

Before we reply to our correspondent, we cannot but repeat our regrets, that chemistry, so important in all the arts of productive labor, is not made a branch of instruction in the schools of farmers' boys, as it is in Germany, France, and elsewhere; and that we have no schools of instruction for them, in the theory and practice of husbandry, like those of Hoffwyl, Moegelin, Templemoyle,—of France, and of most of the German states. The benefits that would result alone from teaching the young farmer, scientifically, to determine the qualities of his soil, its defects, and the proper means of improving it by lime, marl and manures, would more than remunerate the public for twenty agricultural schools; or for suitable books of instruction in these matters, to every school in the nation. Science is almost indispensable to good and successful husbandry. See our extracts to-day. Orfila says—

"It is impossible to lay down any general rules respecting the fitness of lime for the purposes of agriculture, because much must depend upon the peculiarities of soil, exposure and other circumstances. Hence a species of lime may be extremely well adapted for one kind of land, and not for another. All that can be accomplished by chemical means, is to ascertain the degree of purity of the lime, and to infer, from this, to what kind of soil it is best adapted. Thus, a lime which contains much argillaceous earth, [clay] is better adapted than a purer one to dry and gravelly soils, and stiff clayey lands require a lime as free as possible from argillaceous ingredient.

"To determine the purity of lime, let a given weight be dissolved in diluted muriatic acid. Let a little excess of acid be added, that no portion may remain undissolved, owing to the deficiency of the solvent. Dilute with distilled water, let the insoluble part, if any, subside, and the clear liquor be decanted. Wash the sediment with farther portions of water, and pour it upon a filter, previously weighed. Dry the filter, and ascertain its increase of weight, which will indicate how much insoluble matter the quantity of lime submitted to experiment contained. It is easy to judge, by the external qualities of the insoluble portion, whether argillaceous earth abounds in the composition."

The diluted muriatic acid dissolves the lime—The insoluble residuum is clay or sand.

To detect magnesia in limestone, which, according to Tennant, renders the lime, when applied in large doses, prejudicial to lands, Orfila directs as follows:

"Procure a Florence flask, [a common half pint olive oil flask,] clean it well from oil, by a little soap-lees or salt of tartar and quick-lime mixed, and break it off about the middle of the body, by setting fire to a string tied round it, and moistened with oil [spirits] of turpentine. Into the bottom part of the flask, put 100 grains of the lime, or lime-stone, and pour on it, by degrees, half an ounce of strong sulphuric acid. On each effusion of acid, a violent effervescence will ensue; when this ceases, stir the acid and lime together, with a glass tube or rod, and place the flask in an iron pan filled with sand. Set it over the fire, and continue the heat till the mass is quite dry. Scrape off the dry mass, weigh it, and put into a wine-glass, which may be filled up with water. Stir the mixture, and when it has stood half an hour, pour the whole on a filtering paper, placed on a funnel and previously weighed. Wash the insoluble part with water, as it lies on the filter, and add the washings to the filtered liquor. To this solution add half an ounce of salt of tartar in water, when, if magnesia be present, a very copious white sediment will ensue; if lime only, merely a slight milkiness. In the former case, heat the liquor by setting it in a tea-cup near the fire; let the sediment subside; pour off the clear liquor, which may be thrown away, and wash the white powder repeatedly with warm water. Then pour it on a filter of paper, the weight of which is known, dry it and weigh. The result, if the lime *stone* has been submitted to experiment, shows how much carbonate of magnesia was contained in the original stone; or, deducting 50 per cent., how much pure magnesia 100 parts of the lime contained. If the burnt lime has been used, deduct from the weight of the precipitate 60 per ct. and the remainder will give the weight of the magnesia in each of the 100 grains of burnt lime."

The sulphuric acid dissolves the lime and magnesia, which pass through the first filter with the liquid. The salt of tartar precipitates the magnesia, leaving the lime in the liquid. The magnesia is the residuum upon the second filter.

We add some relevant facts in regard to lime, from the Domestic Encyclopædia.

In burning lime, a ton ought to be reduced in the kiln to 1100 weight; otherwise it is not sufficiently burnt. It will regain two-thirds of the lost weight, by exposure to air for a week or ten days—100 parts of lime absorb (and solidify) about 28 parts of water; and to regain its full proportion of air from the atmosphere, it requires a year or more, if not purposely spread out. All limestone of *primitive* formation, contains magnesia; all white *marbles* contain about ten per cent. of magnesia. Put less of the magnesia lime upon your land, by about one-third, than of common lime.

The lands most benefitted by lime, are, 1. Rich black or brown friable crumbling loams, which abound with vegetable matter. 2. Low, rich drained meadows, that have formerly been bogs, and the black soil of which abounds in vegetable fibre. 3. Old pastures and commons, which have been under grass for time immemorial, and are first to be converted into arable land; but upon these, lime should not be repeated. 4. On moory, boggy, mountainous land, and on black peat earth. 5. On all other waste soils that have been overrun with fern, briars, bushes or wood, and which, though richly stored with vegetable food, have contracted an acidity, in consequence of their long rest, and the spontaneous growth of roots.

Mild lime, carbonate of lime, and marl, improve the texture of clays and sands, rendering the first less stiff and adhesive, and the latter more compact and retentive of moisture; and they improve all soils, not already charged with calcareous matter, by fitting them better to hold manures, and constituting a necessary constituent of most plants.

The soils which are not benefitted by quicklime, are those which are poor, light and thin; those destitute of inert vegetable matter; strong stony lands; wet cold loams, and all lands which have not been sufficiently drained; and on stiff clays that are tenacious of moisture. Lime is only a manure of stimulus—not of nutriment.

THE CORN CROP, &c.

The weather, since the publication of our last notice, has continued dry and sultry. During the whole of the past week we have not had in this city or its immediate vicinity, a single drop of rain. The farmers and gardeners cry aloud and bewail their losses. Vegetables and fruit (all, except water-melons, which the dry season seems rather to have improved than injured,) are small, scanty, and shrivelled. Potatoes are especially scarce and dear. Corn is almost destroyed; and it is to be feared that rain can *now* do no service to thousands of acres which are rendered unproductive by the drought—the almost universal drought. We have no verdant fields around us to walk into or look upon. Our broad avenues and streets are inches deep with dust. Whichever way we turn our eyes, all is parched up with the extreme heat and drought. Happy are those who can retire from the piping hot streets of the city, to partake of the pleasures of sea-breezes and sea-bathing.—*Nat. Intel.*

The drought which has for many weeks withered and dried up all vegetation within this District and the surrounding country, still continues unrelieved and unabated. It is destructive to the autumnal crops and to the gardener's hopes and labors, but, as far as we have heard, is far from unfavorable to the general health of the country.

Whilst, however, this neighborhood continues to suffer from the unprecedented drought, it gives us pleasure to learn that both up and down the country there have been copious showers, though of limited extent, and therefore partial benefit, within the last week.—*ib. of Sept.* 1.

The corn crop in this county, it is thought, will be an almost total failure from the long drought which has prevailed. Gardens have been burnt up by the heat and a great scarcity of all kinds of vegetables and of pasture prevails.

We are happy, however, to learn from a farmer of experience and intelligence from Charles county, that there is a prospect of as large a corn crop as has ever been made, in the lower counties of this state, and that rains have been there quite abundant.—*Fred. Herald.*

Our information from almost every direction re-

presents the dry weather and heat as oppressive as well east of the mountains as in the Mississippi valley. The crops of small grain have been fine, and well saved, but all the summer crops will be short. In this neighborhood we have recently had some pleasant showers.—*Zanesville, O. Gaz.*

The Peoria (Illinois) Register of the 4th inst. says: The small grain is chiefly harvested, and turns out nearly a full crop. Of corn, our settlers say the prospect never looked better. The prairies will turn out from 60 to 75 bushels to the acre.

The Boston Patriot of Saturday says: We had a light rain on Thursday, and copious showers during the succeeding night. These rains apparently extended to a considerable distance. It began to rain at New York on Thursday afternoon.

The Maysville (Ky.) Advocate of Friday, says: "We had a most grateful and refreshing rain on Wednesday evening last, which was welcome alike to the citizens both of town and country; for while the crops of the farmer were suffering from the drought, we in the city were nearly suffocated with the clouds of dust with which our streets were almost constantly filled.

The New Lisbon (Ohio) Palladium of the 17th says: On Friday last, and several days since, we had most refreshing showers, and the weather from being oppressively warm, has become delightfully pleasant and bracing.

The Corn Crop—Some of the Baltimore papers assert that less than a fifteenth part of the usual corn crop will be made this year. It will be bad enough, but we think that this is rather below the mark. Some farmers, it is true, have cut down the stocks in order to save them as fodder from the further ravages of the grasshoppers, and other fields might be subjected to a similar operation—But at the same time, the following extract from the Williamsport Banner, may we think be also applied to Frederick county.

"We are gratified to hear, that in some, though limited districts of our county, the corn crop will afford a fair average yield, in consequence of some showers with which the greater portion was not favored. There is also a considerable quantity of the former crop on hand, insuring to us a supply."

During a recent excursion in this county, we noticed a number of fields in which was an average of one ear to the stalk, and that ear *apparently* a good one. The late rains have certainly not been altogether without benefit.—*Fred. Exam.*

The effect of the recent showers is visible upon a few fields of corn not so forward as the great portion of the crop, but the large majority of them have not been benefitted the least.—*Fred. Citizen.*

Tall Corn—We measured a stalk of this grain, growing upon our sand hills, which was 14 feet from the ground to the top of the tassel, and of symmetrical diameter. We think this stalk, and there were others nearly as tall beside it, will *saw off quite short* the product of much more pretending soils we could mention—ours is very uncommon sand!—*Wilmington, N. C. Adv.*

While the upper part of our state is suffering from drought, and the hopes of the husbandman are at zero, this immediate neighborhood has been highly favoured with good seasons. A gentleman, by the cars, informed us that he had seen the finest prospects of a crop between Halifax and Wilmington that had come under his observation between New York and the latter place.—*ib.*

The Corn Crop—We have made enquiry of a number of the farmers of this county within a few days past, in relation to the extent of injury done to the corn by the late and unprecedented drought, and we are pleased to learn that the consequences are not so alarming as we had reason to suppose. From the information which we have received, we have no hesitation in saying that the alarm created by the *croakers* is without any foundation, and that the crop will be a very good if not an average one.—*Del. Gazette.*

The Crops in the West—The intelligent editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, writes from Wheeling under date of the 16th:

The wheat is not of the best quality. Most of it is light in the grain, as if the sudden and severe hot sun that had ripened it for the harvest and hastened its preparation, and operated upon it like a kiln-drying process. Whatever may be the cause it is certainly light.

The oat crop is rather inferior. It was affected by the first hot weather of the season, and further injured by the grasshoppers, myriads of which have overspread this part of the country for some weeks. Oats are steady in demand, at unusual prices, for the period of the year.

Much is said of injury to the corn and potatoes by the drought. The first has really suffered little, in the districts hereabouts. It is not now planted, except in the best lands, and in comparative small quantities. Wherever it has been properly cultivated, there is a fair crop. The price given for wheat within the last three or four years has wrought great change in the agricultural business of the country. Wool has been dull and heavy, and a consequent reduction has followed in the estimation and value of sheep. The distillation of grain is totally suspended, nay, in appearance, there is an end to that disposition of grains.

The potato crop is of very poor promise. But I presume the recent rains will renovate it. Such at least is the hopes of the cultivator.

The Corn Crop.—On looking over our exchange papers, we find that their statements are quite contradictory, in relation to the probable average of the corn crop. This is natural; as the crop has been differently affected in different sections of the country. One intelligent contemparary expresses the opinion that it will prove less than the fifteenth of an average crop; while another, in an adjoining State, thinks it will prove about half an average crop. With such contradictory views, it is almost impossible to form an opinion. In Maryland, New Jersey aed the eastern section of Pennsylvania, the crop will no doubt prove exceedingly poor, while in the New England States, and in the South and Southwest, the prospect is by no means so discouraging. Even in the vicinity of Philadelphia, there are exceptions to the general rule. On Saturday last, we conversed with an intelligent farmer who resides in the neighborhood of Frankford, and whose corn is represented as excellent. Doubtless the effect of the drought is bad enough; but we indulge a hope that the corn generally, taking one State with another throughout the Union, will prove fully equal to one third of an average crop. For one thing, we have at least cause to be grateful. The wheat crop and the early hay were both abundant; while the rye was tolerable, all things considered. The prospect regarding potatoes is particularly bad; but here also, we trust that our New England friends will be able to make up the deficiency.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Crops.—It is pleasant to hear that the late refreshing rains have not been without their good effects on the Corn crop, suffering as it has done from previous destructive drought. The Williamsport (Md.) Banner of Saturday says:

'We are gratified to hear, that in some, though limited districts of our country, the corn crop will afford a fair average yield, in consequence of some showers with which the greater portion was not favored. There is also a considerable quantity of the former crop on hand, insuring to us a supply. Under the unfavorable prospect of the drought, the price will no doubt keep up, but we have no reason to dread a scarcity of this essential and valuable article of consumption.

Corn in Missouri.—The crops in this state (says the Cincinnati Republican) are yielding an unusually large product this season, according to the various accounts received from there. The Boonsville Emigrant states that a gentleman residing in Boon county, planted fifty acres, from which he will get from five to six hundred barrels of corn, say from fifteen to eighteen hundred bushels. This is an average of thirty-three or thirty four bushels per acre.

The rice crops in our vicinity promise fairly, and although a little rain would be of service to them, we cannot complain. We sincerely wish as much could be said in favor of the provision and cotton crops—the former has suffered severely, and we fear has sustained serious and lasting injury from the dry weather. As to the cotton crop the fine prospects presented to the Planter a fortnight since are over clouded, and unless the weather relents and bursts into tears, in plain English, unless it rains, and that at an early period, there is no telling the extent of the injury which will be received from the drought.—*Savannah Georgian.*

'Macon, August 10.

'I remarked to you some time since that the present growing crop of cotton looked well.—Since that time a continued drought, with unusual hot weather, has much injured the propect, and is now daily doing so. The corn crop is also much shortened within the last twenty days.'

The Crops in Virginia.—The drought still continues and every living vegetable is fast sickening and decaying. We hear from experienced and old farmers that such a drought never occurred before within their memory.

We make the following extracts from the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday:—

The drought still rages in all its desolation. We have accounts from the counties on the south side of the James river—from this city to the mountains—from Fauquier to Fredericksburg; and with a few exceptions, they present a gloomy prospect of the corn crop.

We have seen a letter from Buckingham, 14th inst. which says, that "To keep man and beast alive, we shall have to prepare almost wood for mastication to carry us through the coming win-

ter. Such a drought, I suppose, has never been seen in this country; and its effect has been truly distressing, leaving not more than one-fouth of the usual crop of corn, and the tobacco crop equally unpromising—the grass of the fields parched up, and the stock unusually lean."

The Fincastle (Botetourt) Democrat of the 10th says, that "the crop will be very short; not more than the fourth of a crop can be made in some parts of the country. We have seen some fields that looked exceedingly promising a few weeks since, nearly burnt up—in other parts of the country they have had partial showers, and will probably make half a crop. The pastures also burnt up."

The Warrenton (Fauquier) Times of the 25th states, that "The drought still continues with unabated severity, and as we said before, our corn is irretrievably lost. Our best lands will not yield a fourth of their wonted crops, and our middling and inferior lands in truth *are little or nothing*. It is idle to belive that our wheat and rye crops can supply the defect thus created. The distress it will occasion among the laboring class, we fear, will be extreme, as breadstuffs must become very nigh, in fact almost reach the prices of 1816. Another consequence of the brought will be to keep out of market a very large number of beef cattle, as our pastures are literally parched up, and incapable of fattening them. At this time the mercury is at 92 degrees, and as we have had but two rains, and those slight, for seven or eight weeks, with the mercury ranging, with few exceptions in that time, from 90 to 97 degrees, some idea may be formed of the state of both pastures and crops, and the proble loss to the beef market."

The Crops.—In this section of the country, scarcely half an average crop of Corn will be realized. The Oats too has generally fallen short of an average crop, and of Buckwheat, we are told, there will be none worth gathering. Of potatoes and other vegetables, there will also be a great scarcity. Wheat is the great staple of which our farmers have secured a good crop this year. Whilst the drought has deprived them of others, it afforded them the opportunity of gathering in safety that of which they are blessed with an abundant supply. —*Cumberland (Md.) Civilian.*

MICHIGAN FLOUR.—The rapid settlement of this young member of the National Confederacy by an industrious population, is already drawing from her fertile soil a greater amount of breadstuffs than is required for domestic consumption. The Detroit Advertiser of Tuesday last says: "Michigan begins to export in earnest. Already a large amount of flour has been sent down the lake, and it comes in upon us from the country every hour in the day. Among other shipments, one of our prominent flour dealing firms sold and shipped on Tuesday last, on account of a New York firm, one hundred barrels from the Ann Arbor, York, and Saline mills, of Washtenaw county. The same company have made arrangements to ship flour largely this fall. Every citizen of Michigan will look upon this as a bright era in her agricultural history."

Affectation in wisdom often prevents our becoming wise.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CURCULIO.

[FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.]

Messrs. Editors; For the following successful mode of destroying the Curculio, I am indebted to my respected friend Dr. Joel Burnett, of Southboro', a gentleman eminently distinguished for science and practical observation. I hope others may be induced to try the experiment and with the like successful results.

In insulated situations, as in cities and in places surrounded by salt marshes, the plum and other smooth skinned fruits usually bear large and very abundant crops. But it is not thus in the open country, where it is well known, that a great proportion of the fruits of the Plum, and the Nectarine and the Apricot are extremely liable to be destroyed by the attacks of the Curculio, and from this cause prematurely fall to the ground.

The Curculio is extremely partial to the smooth skinned fruits. The cherry though equally obnoxious to the attacks of this insect, usually in a great measure escapes, owing to no other cause than the incredible number of its fruits.

It is well known that the egg which the curculio deposits in the fruit becomes in process of time a worm, which causes a great part of the fruits to fall. Soon after its fall, the worm quits the fruit, descending into the earth. Early in spring, and about the time the fruit is forming, the Curculio arises from its early bed, a winged insect. Yet though having wings, it has been observed that they rarely use them. After entering their new element and remaining on the surface of the earth for a time, they ascend the tree, and in a few days they puncture and deposite an egg, in many cases, in every fruit.

The motions of the Curculio are very quick; to observe them requires very narrow and close inspection, as they avoid the face of man, suddenly dodging to the opposite side of the leaf or limb.

Dr. Burnett informed me a few days since, that he had a fine tree of the Princes Imperial Gage Plum. This variety, although naturally one of the most valuable and productive of all Plums, yet never would produce a crop of fruit on his grounds, on account of the abundance of the Curculios, but by adopting the following expedient, a most bountiful crop was produced during the last season.

Early in the spring, or as soon as the tree was in bloom, a hencoop containing a hen and an early brood of chickens, was placed beneath the tree. After the Curculios had arisen from the earth, and before they were prepared to ascend the tree, every one of them, as it appears, were devoured by the brood; and owing to this circumstance and to no other cause, the tree ripened and matured a most extraordinary crop of fruit.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonanton Hill, Newton, April 10, 1838.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following practical observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq., have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository:

It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring an additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be the putting of them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1st, The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2d, The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked, even the ends of the stem looked as if just separated from the twig.

WOKKING DRESS FOR FARMERS.

Every person should be clad in a dress adapted to his occupation or calling; this indicates sound judgment and good taste, and enables a family to have a good many stray dollars in the course of the year. In our country but little attention has been paid to this important matter, and much unnecessary expense is annually incurred for want of adopting a cheap and simple costume for a working dress, which we should not be afraid of having dirtied or injured by the business we are engaged in, and which can be quickly put on or off, as occasion may require. In France, where convenience and economy has been studied by the agriculturist, there is a particular dress worn, which contributes much to comfort, and has a very neat and pleasing appearance. It much resembles what is called the "hunting shirt" in this country, is made for summer wear of unbleached linen, comes half way down to the knees, has a breast pocket on each side with buttons, and an open slit in the seam on each side of the pantaloons pockets, to give ready access to them; the collar fastened with a hook and eye, and two buttons close to the bosom slit. Around the waist is a belt either of the same material or of leather, buckled in front.

This dress, which in France is called "Blouse," is cheap, light, cool, convenient, tidy, good looking and tasty, and consequently every way adapted to the every day business of the farmer and gardener, and ought to be worn by men and boys when engaged in their daily work, to the exclusion of the inappropriate and inconvenient dresses with which many are attired.

We ought to have said some days since that Capt. Crocker, well and favorably known in this city, has left with us a circular, setting forth the importance of establishing a company for the purpose of building a powerful steam vessel for towing vessels to sea, cutting through the ice, and supplying vessels on the coast in bad weather. The plan now proposed is his own, and for which he has obtained a patent. There can be no doubt of the great importance of the object, and judging from the opinions expressed in its favor by all

our most respectable ship masters, engineers and ship builders, we doubt not the practicability and usefulness of Capt. Crocker's plan. We hope it will be adopted.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

COTTON TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Bee of the 4th instant states that the exports of Cotton from that port up to that date are 710,130 bales against 575,438 to the same period last season, making an excess of 134,692 bales, and 113,350 over the whole of last season. The stock now on hand on ship board not cleared is about 38,000 bales.

The Exports stand thus, viz:

		bales.
Excess to Great Britain,		127,029
Short to France,	5,327	
North of Europe	820	
Cowes and a market	2,172	
Other Foreign ports	1,034	9,353
Excess to Foreign ports		117,866
Excess Coastwise		17,006
		134,692
Total last season,		596,680
To present time this season,		710,130
		113,350

Rain—We learn from the Richmond papers of yesterday, that there was a copious and refreshing fall of rain in that region on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The Compiler says: "The clouds were lowering and threatening us with a rain all Tuesday evening, but so often have we of late been deceived by such premonitary appearances, that we little calculated on rain, further than a bare sprinkle. About midnight, however, it poured down as if every vessel in the upper regions was suddenly emptied of its long accumulating contents."

Bees.—A glass globe, containing 16 lbs. of honey, made in four weeks by a hive of bees in the garden of Andrew P. Young, of Boston, has lately attracted much notice. The regular formation of the comb, its clear color, and the pure honey, show to good advantage through the glass. The globe was filled in the following manner: A small hole was cut in the wooden hive, and a common fish globe, inverted, placed over the aperture. The bees immediately ascended from the hive into the globe, commenced operations; in the course of four weeks, as before stated, it was filled and taken away, without any inconvenience to the bees, or trouble to the owner. This mode of taking the honey from the bees, though not altogether new in principle, is certainly a beautiful improvement from the plan generally adopted.—*Advocate.*

A new periodical publication has been commenced in Philadelphia, under the title of "The American Silk Grower," edited by Ward Chesney and Brothers, of Burlington, New Jersey. The great interest at present claimed by the culture of silk in this country, renders it probable that a work of the above description, which is much wanted, will meet with extensive patronage. The success hitherto attendant on the manufacture of this valuable article, induces the belief that at no distant period it will be one of our staple commodities; and it becomes the duty of all who feel an interest in the important subject, to gather information respecting it from every available source. American industry has been too long tributary to foreign nations for a product, the beauty and costliness of which has served to enrich foreign producers, who in fact possess no advantages over those of our own people, either with reference to the food on which the worms live, or to climate, so far as their healthful existence is concerned. The hills of Maryland, at present unproductive, only require to be planted with the mulberry to become immensely valuable to their possessors, and we hope that our agriculturists will devote to the subject the attention it deserves.—*Balt. Am.*

Fire in the Pines.—A great conflagration is now sweeping through the New Jersey pines, and the extreme dryness of the timber fearfully augments it. It broke out, as we learn from the Burlington Herald, in that county, on the Martha Furnace tract. While on Long beach, last week, the editor saw the destroying element, at the distance of many miles, casting a light as though a city were in flames.—Owners of timber lands are busily employed firing against the consuming enemy. It is the greatest calamity of the kind ever known there. From the neighborhood of Tuckerton to Burr's Mill, the country has been over run. The loss is at least $100,000. We learn from another source, that one single proprietor has lost $20,000. The fire sweeps on, in its devastating progress, in a broad column, twelve miles wide. It sports with man, too, even as with the dry twigs, consumes whole families, in its course.

Peaches—There has been an abundance of fine peaches brought to our market this season, and are now so plenty that they are selling about the streets at 50 cents per bushel. We see our brother editors in Charleston have been presented with some fine peaches lately, weighing *seven and a half ounces*, and of delicious flavor. We hope they will say nothing more abont their peaches, when we inform them, that we saw purchased in our market last week, an Indian peach, that would make the mouth water to look at—measuring twelve inches and a half round, *weighing fourteen and a half ounces*, and, we understand, of delicious flavor.—*Augusta (Geo.) Const.*

NEW SEED STORE.

The subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GRASS SEEDS, warranted to be genuine and fresh, suitable to the approaching season, such as

Timothy
Orchard } GRASSES
Herds or Red Top

Also, BUCKWHEAT for fall seeding, as an inlay, preparatory to the wheat crop.

TURNIP SEEDS, of different kinds and of the best quality. Farmers and Gardeners will find it to their advantage to call and supply themselves liberally of this seed, to supersede in some measure their loss occasioned by the drought. Also BIRD SEED of every kind.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise, for CASH or good REFERENCES, will be faithfully and duly executed, with despatch. FARM and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds on best terms, furnished by THOMAS DENNY,
au 21 4t Grant street, near Pratt street.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY
OF AGRICTLTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron rame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobacconists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as, usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Borland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in thi city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c.&c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms ascan be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, Baltimore,
feb 20 Between Charles & Hanover sts

A DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a superior Bull—he is of fine size and unexceptionable pedigree, which will be given next week—he comes from a strain of deep milkers, and is himself the sire of several fine animals. Price $500. je 26 3t

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of $50 a set.—They are half bound and comprise each 15 volumes. The American Farmer, it will be recollected, was the *pioneer* in agricultural improvement in this country, being established in 1819 by John S. Skinner, Esq., to whose talents and industry its pages are indebted for, perhaps, the most valuable collection of agricultural matter to be found in any work extant. Those who desire to possess themselves of this valuable work will moke early application as the number for sale is very limited.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Hints relative to provender—weight of three Durhams—injury of the turnip crop—notice of an essay on analyzing lime—grasshoppers—preservation of apples—new method of sowing wheat—notice of the Massa. Agricultural Surveyor—on draining and irrigation—on rotation of crops—experimental farm in France—improvement of wet meadows—mode of analyzing lime—the corn crop, weather, &c.—Michigan flour—maxim—destruction of the curculio—preservation of apples—working dress for farmers—ice-breaker, &c. in New York—cotton trade of New Orleans—rain in Richmond—bees—new periodical on the culture of silk—fire in the pines of N. Jersey—fine peaches—advertisements—prices current.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MOND

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 00	7 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	88	90
White	"	84	85
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	9	11
North Carolina,	"	9¼	11
Upland,	"	9¼	11
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	11¼	12
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 12	—
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 12	7 25
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	—
City Mills, super	"	—	7 37
" extra	"	7 75	—
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	4 50	4 75
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	—	—
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 75	7 00
Slaughtered,		—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	34	35
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 87	6 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	75	85
Susquehannah,	"		none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	5 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"		
" yellow and red,	"	10 00	20 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	10 00
" fine yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	12 00	16 00
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	—	—
Rappahannock,	"	4 50	6 00
Kentucky,	"	—	—
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	5 00	8 00
Red, best	"	1 48	1 55
Maryland	"	1 43	1 47
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	1 35	1 45
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	31¼	32½
" wagon price, (scarce)	"	31	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	bbls	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 25	—
		2 50	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	14	15
Shoulders, do	"	10¼	11¼
Middlings, do	"	—	11
Assorted, country,	"	10½	11
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 62	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 75	—
EGGS,	dozen.	12½	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 50	4 62
Mackerel, No. 1, — —No. 2	"	—	—
No. 3,	"	—	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,	pound.	—	11

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg,	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	e	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of Valley, Winch.	par
Salisbury, 1 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	par
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	par
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	3¼a4
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks, ½ p.c.		Ohio Banks, generally	5a6
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	3
Philadelphia,	par	New York City,	par
Chambersburg,	½	New York State,	do a ½
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	1¼a2
Pittsburg,	2½	Connecticut,	1¼a2
York,	¼	New Hampshire,	1½a2
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Maine,	1¼a2
Delaware [under $5]	4	Rhode Island,	1¼a2
Do. [over 5]	1½	North Carolina,	3a3½
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	4a5
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	5a5¼
		New Orleans,	7a8

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from $4 to $15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis'," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from $15 to $50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from $12 to $20; Cutting Boxes, from $7 to $50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

☞ We would particularly call the attention of *Country Merchants* and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled *entire* all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

MORUS MULTICATLIS TREES FOR SALE.

The Queen Ann's County Silk Company, near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, have for sale from 20 to 30,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, which they will contract to deliver in Baltimore this Fall or the next Spring. Persons wishing to purchase can be supplied with any quantity not exceeding the above amount. All communications post-paid will be attended to.

P. B. HOOPER,
aug 28 3t Pres't of Q. A. C. Silk Company.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORNS.

Early in October next, Mr. Whittaker's 2d sale of pure improved Short Horns, will be held at Powelton, near Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of the day of sale, when pedigrees in detail will be furnished.

The subscriber is authorized by Col. Powel to state that all the best cattle which he has at any time imported, and the improved Short-Horns, which he considered the best in England, were either in Mr. Whittaker's possession, or had been derived from his fold. In this sale, Col. Powel has not the slightest interest.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.
aug 28 9t

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most improved kinds—

Consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N.Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.
Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838. 7t au 28

TURNIP SEEDS.

5000 lbs. Turnip Seeds of first quality of the following kinds, will be supplied at the very lowest wholesale rates, which will enable venders to make large profits in selling by the pound, and far larger when selling in smaller parcels.

Purple topped Ruta baga or Yellow Swedish Turnip, White flat Field, White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Yellow Dutch, Yellow Flat Field, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Yellow Bullock, Long Tankard, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, Swan's Egg, Red top or Red Round, Green top or Green Round, and others.

N. B. 600,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis Trees, 3 to 6 feet high, deliverable in October—and 200,000 Morus Expansa, Brussa, and other choice varieties.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
july 17 3t Flushing, New-York.